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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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08/825,360 03/28/97 LIAO

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EXAMINER

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QUACH, T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2814

DATE MAILED:

05/17/99

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

**Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks**

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. <b>08/825,360</b>	Applicant(s) <b>Liao et al.</b>
	Examiner <b>Quach, T.</b>	Group Art Unit <b>2814</b>
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>Mar 4, 1999</u>.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This action is <b>FINAL</b>.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i>, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.</p> <p>A shortened statutory period for response to this action is set to expire <u>three</u> month(s), or thirty days, whichever is longer, from the mailing date of this communication. Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the application to become abandoned. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a).</p>		
<p><b>Disposition of Claims</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>1-53</u> is/are pending in the application.</p> <p>Of the above, claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are withdrawn from consideration.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) <u>21-53</u> is/are rejected.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Claims _____ are subject to restriction or election requirement.</p>		
<p><b>Application Papers</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The proposed drawing correction, filed on _____ is <input type="checkbox"/> approved <input type="checkbox"/> disapproved.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The specification is objected to by the Examiner.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.</p>		
<p><b>Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All <input type="checkbox"/> Some* <input type="checkbox"/> None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> received.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> received in Application No. (Series Code/Serial Number) _____.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</p> <p>*Certified copies not received: _____.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).</p>		
<p><b>Attachment(s)</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited, PTO-892</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Paper No(s). _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary, PTO-413</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, PTO-948</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152</p>		
<b>--- SEE OFFICE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES ---</b>		

Art Unit: 2814

### **DETAILED ACTION**

Applicant's election with traverse of claims 21-53 in Paper No. 7 is acknowledged. The traversal is on the ground(s) that the technology does not exist for forming single crystal upon the reverse structure. This is not found persuasive because the claims do not require any single crystal, see, e.g., claim 21. Furthermore, there is no evidence that such formation cannot be carried out. Thus the product as claimed can be made by the alternative process suggested in Paper No. 6 which corresponds to be a materially different process.

The requirement is still deemed proper and is therefore made FINAL.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless --

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to

Art Unit: 2814

the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 21-23, 40-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Bai et al.

Bai et al. teach forming substrate 40, forming dielectric 41, patterning the dielectric layer to form trench 47, forming capturing layer 43 of titanium material having thickness between 5Å and 500Å, forming blocking layer of titanium nitride having thickness between 10Å and 500Å. See column 5 lines 1-33, column 8 lines 7-57, Fig. 3 to 10 lines 4-49. The claimed parameters, e.g., thickness of less than 130Å, width less than 3000 Å, aspect ratios greater than 3.33 is anticipated given the range taught in Bai et al. Any range and combined range claimed not anticipated by Bai et al. would have been obvious given the teaching of Bai et al., column 5 lines 6 et seq. to optimize the barrier thickness to obtain the desired resistance of the interconnect. Any parameters not anticipated are deemed to have been obvious and would have been within the purview of one skilled in the art to obtain the desired trench width and aspect ratio.

Claims 24-31, 48-50, 52, 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bai et al. as applied to claims 21-23, 40-45 above, and further in view of Ho et al., Hower et al., and Fu et al.

Art Unit: 2814

The reference as applied above does not recite plasma annealing of the titanium nitride barrier layer.

Ho et al. teach plasma reaction of titanium nitride in suitable gases, e.g., oxygen, nitrogen, to fill the grain boundaries hence improving barrier characteristics. See column 7 line 28 to column 8. The use of nitrogen or hydrogen as the gas to stuff the nitrogen is also taught. See column 7 lines 4-27, column 10 lines 3-20.

Hower et al. teach plasma treatment of titanium nitride to reduce silicon movement therethrough and to reduce interface defects. See column 2 line 56 to column 3 line 28 to column 3 line 30.

Fu et al. teach plasma treatment of titanium nitride in argon wherein the treatment smooths the TiN surface and improves wettability. See column 2 line 48 to column 3 line 16.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made in practicing the Bai et al. process to have employed plasma treatment of the titanium nitride since such is conventional and advantageous to improve barrier characteristics and wettability as taught by Ho et al., Hower et al., and Fu et al. It would have been obvious and would have been within the purview of one skilled in the art to have selected the desired conventional plasmas, the conventional electrical biasing and rf signal, to have employed single chamber for deposition and annealing, and to employ conventional alternative metal nitrides. Alternatively, official notice is given regarding any conventional plasmas, alternative metal nitrides enumerated in the claims that are not recited above and the use of electrical biasing and rf signal as claimed.

Art Unit: 2814

Claims 32-39 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bai et al. taken with Ho et al., Hower et al., and Fu et al.

The references are applied as above. Note further that Ho et al. teach the use of two anneals, e.g., first anneal of nitrogen and second anneal of hydrogen. See e.g., column 7 lines 4-27, column 10 lines 8-20.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made in practicing the above process to have employed two plasma anneals since such would permit the stuffing of the gases in the titanium nitride to improve barrier characteristics. The use of gas plasma is conventional and advantageous wherein the plasma would increase the stuffing in the barrier material.

Claims 46-47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bai et al. as applied to claims 21-23, 40-45 above, and further in view of Dixit et al.

The reference as applied above does not recite the upper metallization layer of tungsten. Dixit et al. teach the filling of tungsten on the titanium/titanium nitride to complete interconnection having low resistivity. See column 5 lines 3-57, column 7 lines 34 to column 8 line 13.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made in practicing the above process to have employed tungsten as interconnection since such is conventional and advantageous as taught in Dixit et al.

Art Unit: 2814

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to examiner Quach whose telephone number is (703) 308-1096. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Olik Chaudhuri, can be reached on (703) 306-2794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 308-7722 or (703) 308-7724.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0956.



Tuan Quach  
Primary Examiner